Amusements, &c.

BROADWAY THEATER-This Evening at 71 .- "Our FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERY-This Day-Mr. FRENCH THEATER-This Evening at 8 .- "La Belle

NEW-YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth-st.—This After-NIBLO'S GARDEN-This Evening at 71 .- "The White OLYMPIC THEATER-This Evening at 8 .- "Humpty

STRINWAY HALL.—This Evening.—The People's Readings. Horace Greeler. Readings. Horsce Greeley.

WALLACK'S—This Evening at S.—"Oliver Twist."

J. W. Wallack and E. L. Davenport.

LECTURES, MEETINGS, &c. LECTURES.—Dr. Willard Parker on "Physiology and the Laws of Health," this evening, Fourth-are., corner of Twesty-limitst...Fowler & Wolls a Lectures on "Phrenology," in the National Hall, Harlem, this evening... Ned Buntline at Cooper Institute this evening.

MEETINGS.—The Coachmakers, this evening, at No 229 Bowery ... Special meeting of the Dramatic Fund Association, this ovening at No. 3d Broadway ... New York Typographical Society, this evening, at No. 3 Chambers at ... New York Academy of Medicine, this evening, in the lectore-room of the Mercer-st. Presbrierian Church.

Business Motices.

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New-Mork Dailn Tribune.

FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1868.

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his good faith.

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We cannot undertake to retorn rejected Communications.

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The Erie War, Chamber of Commerce, Shipowners' Association of New-York, the Money Article, and the Markets may be found on the second page; and New Publications and Real Estate on the sixth.

The New-Jersey Legislature yesterday passed over the Governor's veto the bill to repeal the Registry law and the bill to repeal the "Sunset" law, which required the polls to be closed at sunset. These retrograde acts, which throw around the ballot-box the confusion and darkness so essential to Democratic ascendancy, will stand as fit monuments of the noble work of the present Legislature of New-Jersey.

The coroner's inquest yesterday over the body of Thomas Darey McGee, resulted in nothing; but the examination in the Police Court of the detective officer who captured Whalen, the supposed assassin, yielded something like tangible testimony. Four persons are under arrest on suspicion, and the Canadian authorities are sparing no pains or means to bring the murderers to justice.

The Democrats of the Assembly yesterday passed their campaign sham Excise Repeal bill. To show the hollowness of their pretense of a desire to serve their rum-selling and rumdrinking friends in this city, a substitute, embodying all that was asked for in their behalf last year, was offered from the Republican side, and unanimously voted down by the Democrats.

Mr. Glenn, the author of the famous charges against the Legislature, of Erie corruption, put in a momentary appearance again yesterday in the Assembly, staying this time only long enough to charge Mr. Alexander Frear with offering him \$500 for his vote. An investigating (?) committee immediately went to work, and by night satisfied themselves that the charge was groundless. But will the public remain satisfied with this sort of thing ?

The President's counsel yesterday opened their case through Mr. Curtis. His argument, like almost all the others that have been put forward in the President's defense, seems to be founded on the celebrated one regarding the cracked kettle: Secretary Stanton is not removed; the Tenure-of-Office act has not been violated, because it does not apply to Secretary Stanton; the Tenure; of Office act is not the

law of the land. Judge Curtis was compelled by fatigue, to suspend his argument before its conclusion.

WORDS WHICH ARE THINGS

The N. Y. Times temperately responds as follows to our averment that Andrew Johnson has, above all other men, incited and inflamed the fell spirit lately evinced in the murder of Geo. W. Ashburn in Georgia:

W. Ashburn in Georgia:

"We do not differ very widely from THE TRIBUNE in thinking that the action of President Johnson, in quarreling so obstinately and bitterly with Congress, has contributed very largely to the unhappy change of sentiment and temper which has come over the South since the close of the war. We do not think that the President is alone to blame—the fault is pretty fairly divided between him and Congress. Congress fixed upon a policy which was far more likely to exasperate and intensify Southern hatred of the Government and the Union, than to encourage and strengthen their confidence in and attachment to them. The President, by his obstinate and reckless resistance, encouraged in the Seuth hopes of a complete restoration to all its former power. And just in proportion as the contest between him and Congress grew bitter and relentless, did the Southern temper become arrogant and defiant.

"But this is a matter of but little practical importance.

of the southern temper become arrogant and defiant.

"But this is a matter of but little practical importance. It has very little to do with suppressing or removing Southern disaffection and restoring the Union. It is not with the cause of the evil, so much as with the remedy for it, that the country is concerned. If, as THE TRIBUNE implies, President Johnson is the sole cause of the 'flendish spirit' which pervades the South and finds vent in political murders and assassinations, his removal will restore peace, harmony, and contented loyalty to the Southern States."

Remarks.-We did not say that Johnson was the "sole cause" of the spirit evinced in the murder of Ashburn, but that he had incited and inflamed it. The original cause is Slavery, with its incidents, caste and negro-hate. The spirit existed before Johnson was born; its recent sanguinary manifestations are incited by the fact that an apostle of negro-hate has been thrust into the Presidental chair. The spirit will remain after Johnson shall have been expelled from the White House; but it will be cowed into a general postponement of its murderous manifestations until after another Democrat shall have somehow been got into the Presidential chair.

But The Times begs the main question in dispute in its talk of "Southern hatred," "Southern temper," and of "the South" as hostile to the policy of Congress. The facts are quite otherwise. A decided majority of the Southern people-both of those "to the manor born" and those who have migrated thither -are hearty supporters of the policy of Cougress, as they would have been opposed to the Rebellion had they been allowed freely to speak and act. What The Times calls "Southern disaffection" is the disaffection of the Rebel Pro-Slavery minority, incited by a denial of their claim to do as they choose with the loyal, freedom-loving majority. It is the howling of the wolves over the strength of the sheep-fold, the fierceness of its guardian dogs.

Congress was compelled to choose between feeding the wolves and fighting them. Had it proceeded on the Johnsonian basis, which regards the loyal Blacks as entitled to such rights only as the (mainly) Rebel Whites may see fit to accord them, it might have placated the minority, but at the expense of wronging, amined in the Committee room, and how much betraying, and alienating the majority. It attention will be paid to any objections that could not satisfy them both; so it was virtually | tax-payers may there have made to it, those of forced to displease those whose loyalty dates | our readers who know something of legislafrom some point this side of Lee's surrender. -The Times proceeds as follows:

The Times proceeds as follows:

"The Tribune argues to prove that this feeling on the part of the South is unjust and unreasonable—that neither the admission of the negroes to universal suffrage, nor the disfranchisement of large numbers of the Whites, ought to create such a hostility of races, and that the negroes do not seek any supremacy in the political control of the Southern States. We concede all this. The Tribune is thoroughly right in what it says on this subject. But, certainly, The Tribune has not now to learn that it might as well argue with a whirlwind as with a powerful, sweeping, universal, social prejudice. This, too, is all wrong—such prejudice ought to be reasoned with, and ought to yield at once to sound argument. But unfortunately it won't. It never has done so yet, and we see he reason for thinking that human nature has been greatly changed among the people of the Southern States."

Remarks.—It cannot be unknown to The Times

Remarks .- It cannot be unknown to The Times that "the disfranchisement of large numbers of the Whites" is no part of our programme. Were not those Whites seeking the disfranshould more pointedly protest against it. Universal Amnesty—Impartial Suffrage long been our well-understood platform. We once aroused formidable hostility by stating that we favored Universal Amnesty, even though Impartial Suffrage were, for the moment, withheld or unattainable. We intended by this to repel the imputation that we sought to drive a bargain with the Rebels—to constrain them to concede Impartial Suffrage as the price of Universal Amnesty. Had there never been a slave or a negro on this continent, and had the late Rebellion nevertheless run its course and been subdued, we should have favored Universal Amnesty as we now do. And yet we feel and admit that the Southern Republicans have reason on their side when they say, "We will not enfranchise "the leading Rebels, if the first use they make of the power thus conceded will be to disfranchise us. You must not ask us to hand a knife to one who is certain to use it there-"upon with desperate intent to cut our throats." Who can say that this is unreasonable? But bring your Rebels to agree to live in peace and be content under constitutions that give them the same rights that we claim for ourselves and our children, and we will do our best to secure their prompt reënfranchisement.

—But let us hear The Times again:

"The fact of wide-spread, bitter discontent with the government in any country, is always much more important than the reason for it. Reasons for such discontent may be good or bad; but so long as it exists, whether with or without reason, it is an element of disturbance and of danger. It incites to crime; it disturbs peaceful industry; it destroys social harmony and personal security; it may break out, as it is now doing at the South, in secret murders, in systematic assassinations, in organized conspiracies, and in all the other outrages and crines usually prompted by lawless passion and reckless revenge. While it lasts, it strikes at the root of social order and of material prosperity. It is a curse to any community, fatal to its peace and its life; and that, too, whether it has any foundation in justice or not.

"The fact is the important consideration in all such cases." -But let us hear The Times again:

Comment.-We think not. The Times persists in ignoring the discontent that would inevitably result from letting the Rebels have it all their own way. If cannibalism were the inveterate custom of a portion of our people, and the Nation should forbid and punish it, there would of course be "bitter discontent" for a season among the cannibals; but "the fact" should not alone control our action in the premises. We should consider, along with it. the "reasons for such discontent," and seek tranquillity through justice. For justice, rightly considered, is the real interest of all men, and the palpable interest of by far the larger number; only by shutting the eyes and stifling the voices of a part can wrong be made to seem advantageous to any. The first point is to determine what is just; then do it so far as we may. If justice will not produce content and tranquillity, it were vain to seek them through in-

justice. -But let us hear The Times once more:

"How can the people who are disaffected toward the Government—whose hostility breaks out in secret murders, in assassinations, conspiracies and sporadic insurrection—be best brought to a better mind? What policy will do most toward making them friends of the authority that is over them, rather than its enemies—so that their adhesion shall be a source of strength instead of weakness to the nation of which they form part?

"THE TRIBUNE will agree with us, we presume, in think ing that this is a most desirable thing for us—that it is precisely what we need, most of all, to accomplish, with regard to the Southern States and their people. We fought four years, sacrificed half a million of lives and burdened ourselves and our posterity for many generations, to keep them in the Union. What was all this for? To strengthen the nation, certainly—not to weaken it. To add to its wealth—to enlarge its industry, to develop its resources—to perfect its free institutions and to enlarge its beneficence at home and its influence abroad. Unless these ends are to be accomplished—unless the Union is to be stronger.

firmer and more prosperous for having the South as part of it—the country made a mistage in crushing its attempt to get out."

Reply .- We quite agree with The Times that a disaffected South, retained in the Union by force, would nowise strengthen the Republic, but rather weaken it-that, if only thus to be retained, it were far better let go. (We have hitherto maintained this doctrine at some cost, when we did not have The Times for an ally.) A Union of States pinned together by bayonets is our utter detestation. And we certainly think it was a mistake to crush the attempt of the Rebels to get out of the Union if they are indeed "the Southern people." But that they are not, nor are they even a majority of that people. They can only be made such by dehumanizing Four Millions of our loyal countrymen. That may yet be done, and the Union thereby fearfully, perhaps fatally, weakened and imperiled, but not with the assent, nor even the connivance, of THE TRIBUNE.

THE CITY TAX LEVY.

In the middle of corruption at Albany it is an inexpressible comfort to find an officer and a legislator honest enough to do what Gov. Fenton and ex-Speaker Pitts have done to force the Assembly to report the New-York City Tax Levy. The Assembly has heeded neither of them, but they have made the galled jades wince, and even Mr. Frear was compelled to promise the people a speedy hearing. The Governor reveals a state of things worse than we suspected. We knew that the tax bills were passed without engrossment. But he states that even when sent to him they are not engrossed, but are signed by the legislative officers with all sorts of interlineations, riders, pencil writing, &c., &c. No one can tell when, how, or by whom these additions and alterations have been made, and it is a most appalling consideration for our laboring population who pay their taxes through landlords, butchers, grocers and merchants, that even after a bill, taxing their hard earnings, has run the gauntlet of the Supervisors and the Legislature, it is liable to be swelled enormously and its wholesome provisions to be stricken out by the rascals of the Ring and Lobby. The Democrats of the Assembly showed their guilty consciousness when they refused to order the bill to be reported, and treated the Governor's constitutional right to call attention to the matter as an act of usurpation. They would return the message with contempt; they would teach this insolent Executive his place; one Solon even hinted at impeachment; Jacobs was flurried, Keady was worried, Prince was stirred to the depths of his wisdom; but, after consultation between the knowing ones, the message was finally referred to the Committee on Cities. The Chairman of the Committee on Cities is Alexander Frear!

How much good the people will derive from Mr. Frear's permission to let the bill be extive swindles can easily imagine. The Tax Levy is a splendid job, which the Ring do not purpose to surrender. There are twenty millions of dollars in it. It is stuffed full of swindles, thefts, and rascalities enough to make the fortunes of half the rogues in the Assembly They will never, if they can help it, permit the bill to be canvassed in open Assembly, its infamous provisions to be exposed to the light of day, or impertment Radicals to interfere with their little Democratic arrangements. It is no affair of yours, they say to the Republican members; it is flat burglary to call it up and expose it prematurely. When it becomes a law, in the midst of the hurry and confusion of adjournment, you may abuse it as you please, and we will chisement of all, or nearly all, the Blacks, we then prove it the act of a Republican Governor and Senate. In fact, so far as the Committee is concerned, the job is all arranged. Examination and objection while the bill remains in their hands will be a mere waste of time. They have had it since January. They will keep it if they can till it is too late to examine or amend it. The people demand that it be reported, and printed, and submitted to the fullest examination. They will repeat their demand until they force every man who votes for keeping it back to do so at the peril of his reputation for common honesty. Once more we say: Gentlemen, report the bill!

MR. LYNCH'S GRADUAL RESUMPTION PLAN

Mr. Lynch of Maine has pending in the House of Representatives a plan for gradually resuming specie payments. Briefly stated, it consists in issuing from the Treasury coupon bonds to the amount of \$200,000,000 of denominations of \$100 and upward, bearing interest at four per cent, payable quarterly in lawful money, and making these and greenbacks reciprocally convertible into each other at the pleasure of the holder; after the 1st of May next, all United States legal tender notes received by the United States, say \$180,000,000 per year, or \$15,000,000 per month, are to be retired and destroyed, and in their stead notes payable one year from date, in coin, are to be issued to all creditors to whom legal tencers have heretofore been paid. By the 1st of Nav. 1869, \$180,000,000 in coin notes would have aken the place of the present greenbacks, having been paid out for salaries, Government contracts, currency interest, and all expenses of the Government. These notes will come me at the rate of half a million of dollars a day during the year 1869, and are to be redeemed in gold. By repeating the same operation for 1869and 1870, the whole issue of greenbacks now oustanding would have been converted into demand notes, and would be redeemable in gold by May 1, 1871. Mr. Lynch says that he firmly believes that the presentation and redemption of the first \$15,000,000 of these notes would so establish public confidence as to reduce the primium on gold to a nominal figure. The difference between the plan and that of immediat resumption is that it limits the amount of mtes which can be presented to the Government for redemption to half a million of dollar per day after one year from the 1st of Maynext. As our gold receipts from customs amount to about a third of a million a day, it is thought that so gradual a run on the Treasury for its gold could be successfully met until the jublic confidence had so far improved as to educe the premium on gold to a nominal figure, when specie payment would be resumed bythe banks and the people voluntarily. Mr. Lach's plan is one of the most thoughtful of the gradual plans of resumption yet advanced.

The ubiquitous man of color continues to haunt Conventions and Conferences and Congresses of every description. He remnds us of the villain in the melo-drama, who shouts to his shrinking and trembling female victim: "Ay, Carwin here, Carwin there Carwin 'everywhere! Wherever you go, tlere am I to hiss and whisper in your ear," &c., &c. Conference may be considered as representing

table human gregariousness; yet if you attend the one, you will hear somebody offering a resolution that the man of color should be vigorously suppressed, while if you attend the other you may chance to listen to a debate about the propriety of setting dusky shepherds to watch over sheep of the opposite complexion. This is what has just happened at the great meeting of the New-England Conference in Boston. The Bishop (Ames) had stated that he intended to transfer a number of colored preachers to the N. E. Conference. A resolution approving of this being offered, an exciting debate ensued. Several of the brethren expressed the opinion that 'not one church could be found willing to ac-'cept colored men as pastors," while others were quite of an opposite opinion. The whole matter was finally left in the hands of the Quarterly Conferences, who are to recognize or ignore colored preachers at their pleasure. How much discretion this leaves in the matter to the Bishop we are not sufficiently familiar with the discipline to determine; but we must confess that we think it decidedly discouraging, after eighteen hundred and sixty-eight years of Christianity, pure and impure, defiled and undefiled, that any religious body should be found debating whether the messenger of glad tidings should be white, or whether a black man can possibly preach the word of God acceptably save to a black congregation. By and by, there will be doubts arising whether any minister should be ordained who is not five feet ten inches high and who has not blue eyes and a Roman nose. We should like to have John Wesley (some of whose first preachers were coal-heavers) come to life, that he might be delighted by the growing refinement of a portion of his modern disciples. A Methodist congregation which allows an organ in the choir, and does not allow a black brother in the pulpit, would be very likely to hear from him, if he were once more on earth, and to receive from him a lecture less remarkable for suavity than for apostolic severity. We can imagine him preaching under such circumstances from Gen. iv., 9, with profitable unction.

the two extremes of disreputable and of repu-

It is hardly necessary for us to repeat what we have so often said, that we ask nothing for any man simply because he is black. We only claim that, other things being equal, color shall not be permitted to operate as a disqualification. We would not force any pastor, whether black, white, red or yellow, upon as unwilling congregation; but we shall have respect for that congregation only which can give a tolerable and decently religious reason for its reluctance.

THAT ROBBERY ONCE MORE.

We have had any quantity of good advice since our article on city railroad fares, all which may be condensed into this one point. The railway companies, after getting authority to rob the people of seven-eighths of a cent, the same people having paid the companies' oneeighth Government tax, by some process only known to the initiated, have managed to do away with the limit of time originally put to their right of theft. We are assured that the revenue law now authorizes to all coming time these poor, hard-used, beggared corporations, to pick from the small change of shop girls and 'prentice boys nearly twenty per cent more than they first asked for, or the local law ever intended they should have. That is to say, from a shop girl who lives at Sixtieth-st., and whose place of slavery is at the City Hall Park, they take, over and above their just dues, two cents per day, 12 cents per week, or \$6 24 a year, to say nothing of extra fares on holidays. Of this \$6 24, thus robbed from the sewing girl, the poor starving stockholders pay 78 cents to the Government and themselves pocket the remaining \$5 46.

We again entreat the Legislature to put stop to this barefaced swindling. The original act of Congress authorizing the plundering of every man, woman or child who rides in a city car of 20 per cent more than the actual fare was a disgrace to legislation. It is, perhaps, very smart to say that this and that article of merchandise is equally advanced. If these roads were simply private affairs, we should not presume to speak; they might charge six dollars instead of six cents, if they saw fitthat would be none of the public's business. But they were chartered and given great privileges, expressly on public grounds; they are public carriers; they get for nothing a franchise worth millions per annum; they are directly under control of the civil authorities; and when it is known, as it surely is, that by cramming their cars inside and out, and carrying citizens as a Dutch merchant carries pickled herrings-the greatest number in the smallest space-we surely find that our sufferings have reached quite as much as we ought to bear. The seven-eighths of a cent exaction may be according to law; if so, the law is nothing less than the legalizing of a very mean theft, the authorization of highway robbery, for which the empowering authority ought by this time to be heartily ashamed.

The "Great Erie War" has become the Great Eric Scandal. The scenes in the Supreme Court on Tuesday were a disgrace to our jurisprudence. To see two men as prominent as James T. Brady and John B. Haskin deliberately washing great heaps of dirty linen in public is a shameful spectacle. We do not know what interest of decency, law, or common sense was to be served by such a proceeding, and especially the unprecedented and astounding circumstance of compelling a Judge to sit judicially while an effort is being made to cover him with infamy. Of course Judge Barnard could not protect himself, for he was a party in interest. We don't want to mix in this business. It is really too nasty to handle, but there are one or two points that may as well be committed to memory.

I. Whenever a Judge does not decide in your favor, try and have him impeached.

II. Whenever you have a difference with any body, question him mysteriously as to how often he goes to his grocer, and the nature of ais visits to the public lunch-rooms. III. Don't take any drinks with Mr. Haskin.

IV. Be very sure and don't drink in the presence of Mr. Brady. -Then comes this question: How far are

gentlemen to understand the rules of social and personal intercourse? And are there not certain ideas of delicacy sacred to every gentleman? We should like to hear from Mr. Haskin and Mr. Brady on this point. And, finally, don't drink at all!

The increase of life insurance in the United States during the past few years is unprecedented. Some companies have annually increased their business by one-half; others have done still better; and the Knickerbocker Mutual of this city, the most progressive of all. has actually doubled its business and proportions twice within the last two years. This A Democratic Convention and a sethodist rapid progression is the more satisfactory because it is made by so stanch an institution,

which, like its name, is synonymous with the sterling qualities of solidity, steadfastness and security. Its popularity is doubtless proportionately attributable to its abolition of the usual restrictions on travel and occupation, its helpful acceptance of notes in part payment of premiums, the division of its profits, in the shape of dividends, among the insured, and the engraftment of the non-forfeiture plan on its system.

The Mutual Life of New-York is ten years older than the Knickerbocker, is still advancing, and the largest company of its kind in the world. The Connecticut Mutual, and the Ætna Life of Hartford, and the Equitable Life of this city, are following rapidly in its footsteps, and rendering the race closer and more exciting every year. The Phoenix Mutual of Hartford, although of smaller proportions than the preceding, is, next to the Knickerbocker, the most remarkable for growth. The chart to which we refer, issued by The Insurance Times, a monthly devoted wholly to insurance, is entitled to a thoughtful examination. Vast as are the totals it exhibits for 1867, they will probably be much exceeded by those of 1868. There can be no halting hereafter in the march of life insurance. It is already a great popular fact, and is becoming a universally recognized truth. It may fluctuate, as everything in art and nature does, but in its comprehensive sweep it will doubtless be progressive for ages to come, and extend its sway to the utmost bounds of civilization.

The New-York Times sees fit to say that "It has been charged upon Gov. Seymour, by THE TRIBUNE, that, in 1851 he expressed in private conversa-tion with a gentleman, since dead, the opinion that the Confederate Constitution was an improvement upon that of the United States."

-We wish it were possible to shame The Times into quoting in our words any proposition or statement to which it may see fit to demur. It was not Gov. Seymour's avowal that he considered the Confederate Constitution better than that framed by Washington, Franklin, Hamilton, and Madison, that we objected so much as his suggestion that we might easily avoid dissension and disunion by adopting the Montgomery fabric as our Constitution, thus making Slavery our fundamental law, Montgomery our capital, and Jefferson Davis our President. Our demur is to Gov. Seymour's chronic assumption that the Southern aristocracy are our natural law-givers, and that whatever they choose to exact must necessarily be conceded--that whoever resists is justly responsible for all the consequences of the resulting collision. The Times eludes the main point, affecting not to see it.

At the coronation of the first Napoleon, Gen. Augereau, who had fought for the Republic, was asked if anything was wanting to the splendor of the scene. "Nothing," he replied, bu; the presence of the million of men who 'had died to do away with all this." If Mr. Johnson had succeeded in his attempt to overrule the legislation of Congress, and to make himself virtually a monarch, these words of the French Republican would have forcible application. Our fathers fought expressly to destroy the power which Andrew Johnson has sought to reëstablish. They asserted the right of the people to make their own laws; he has asserted his right to overrule the laws. Had he triumphed over Mr. Stanton and the Senate, the presence of the heroes of Valley Forge and Saratoga would have been as appropriate as that of the ghost of Banquo at the festal board of Macbeth.

John F. Arnold of North Adams, Mass. writes to us from Washington that he is opposed to the tax of \$2 per \$1,000 on all manufacturer's sales over \$5,000, because it will require a large number of Collectors, because a tax on sales is collected many times on each article, and because-but as Mr. Arnold is in points to the Committee of Ways and Means? What is he there for? Perhaps he is a manufacturer himself. If so, he can inform the Committee of Ways and Means how much taxes the manufacturers want to remain under. If we were going to speak for them, we should say that the manufacturers want no tax to remain that they can get abolished.

We are reminded that the name Ku-Klux is possibly a modification of the infamous title Golden Circle, the Greek word for Circle being Kuklos. A slight variation from the true pronunciation would give the existing popular name. Whether the villains now banded as K. K. K.'s are direct descendants of the Knights of the Golden Circle, we cannot say; but their conduct warrants the conclusion that they are just the offscouring of that treacherous gang.

SCIENTIFIC TEACHING.

The efforts of the managers of our city schools, for several years past, to make teaching more systematic and practical, has resulted in placing the institutions under their charge in the very front rank of the schools of America. A cursory examination only is needed to show that great progress has been made in methods of teaching and the matter taught.

We notice that recently Prof. D. H. Cruttenden has been employed to give a series of lectures upon "Teaching as a Science" before the members of the Saturday Normal School. In his opening lecture, last Saturday, the Professor claimed that the time had come when teaching could be ranked as a science in regard to the logical order of its principles, and as a profession in the practical spplication of these principles to use. He further claimed that the exact and natural order of the development of the mind can be easily understood, and that, if instruction begins at the right point, and proceeds by the methods pointed out by science, the desired results are inev-

We believe that this effort to elevate teaching to a rank of a science is a long step in the right direction, and we trust that the work of Prof. Cruttenden will not fall short of its promises.

MUSIC.

We are to have an opera next week after all -not at Pike's, but at the Academy of Music. Some of the most popular members of Mr. Maretzek's former troupe have banded themselves together as an " Artists Union," and, with the assistance of Mr. F. Rullman, design braving the perils of management. singers in the company are Miss Hauck, Bellini, Antonucci, and Lotti, and Mr. Bergmann is to be conductor. The season opens on Monday, with "Martha."

We have already spoken of the concert to be given by Madame Parepa-Rosa at Steinway Hall next Sunday evening. The first part will consist mainly of sacred music, such as extracts from the oratories of "The Creation," "Elijah," Handel's "Susannah," and Costa's "Naaman" (hitherto unknown in America), and the second of ballads, glees, and madrigals. Madame Rosa will have the assistance of Madame Testa, Mr. Simpson, Mr. J. R. Thomas, and Mr. Colby; and moreover Miss Topp and Carl Rosa will play.

The complimentary benefit offered to Mr. Maretzek by the stockholders of the Brooklyn Academy of Music, is a well-deserved recognition of the services of a gentleman to whom the lovers of music are under many obligations, and to whom many will be glad of an opport unity of testifying their regard. It will take place or Tuesday next. The programme includes the whole of . The Carnival of Venice," with Miss Hanck, Madame Testa, Ronconi, and Bellini in the principal parts; a scena and duet from "The Huguenots," by Madame Parepa-Rosa and Antonucci; and the fourth set of "Trovatore," with Madame Rosa, Madame Testa, Pancani, and Bellini, The following is the correspondence: BROOKLYN, March 19, 1868.

To MAX MARETZEK, esq.: DEAR SIE: The undersign To MAX MARTER, eq.:

DEAR SIE: The undersigned feel desirous of tendering
you a complimentary benefit at the Academy of Music,
Brooklyn, at such time as you may deem convenient to
designate, and would respectfully urge an early response

n accordance with our desire. Lather B. Wyman, Henry R. Pierson, E. S. Mills, and others.

R. Pierion, E. S. Mills, and Older.

New-York, March 24, 1853,

To Messrs. L. B. Wyman, H. R. Pishtson, J. W. Dechaw,
E. S. Mills, and others, in Brooklyn:
GENTLEMEN: I have received with feelings of profound
respect your kind and unexpected profier of a complimentary benefit to myself, which I beg to accept. In answer to your request for an early initiation of the time
of the benefit, I would mention Easter Thesday, the 14th
A with wars thanks and expressions of my gradof April. With many thanks and expressions of my itude, yours respectfully. Max Marezza

THE DRAMA.

The present discovery of a fair pretext for

writing anything whatever about "The White Fawn," at

Niblo's Garden, is, naturally, a great comfort to the journalist, seeing that few topics have been so thoroughly dis

cussed as that of the ballet-spectacle. Accordingly, we

breathe a sigh of relief as we record the fact that "The

White Fawn" is to undergo an almost entire revolution

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

next week. In the first place, Mr. Howard Glover, the distinguished English song-writer, has been engaged to conduct the orchestra, and he will, on Monday evening, take up the baton, and so make his first professional ap pearance in America. That occasion he will signalize by the introduction of a good deal of music of his own composition. A new overture is designed, and there is to be new march-music, and new "transformation" music and new music between the acts, and selections are to be played from Mr. Glover's "Tam O'Shauter," and four new aongs, also by Mr. Glover, are to be sung respectively by Mr. Mark Smith ("Who's King Ding!") Miss Fanny Stockton (The Bridal Morn), Miss Lizzie Wellmore (" What a thing is Love!"), and Miss Lucy Edgerton ("The Strain I Heard"). Mr. Mark Smith is also to sing the "Piff, Paff, Puff" song, from "The Grand Duchess." There are to be new dances as well as new music. Bonfanti's graceful person will be robed in marine toggery, and the slim and spirituelle little lady will caper in "The Farragut Matelot," accompanied by twenty coryphées. A comic ballet, also, is promised (as if all ballets were not comic enough), to be called "The Loves of Martha and Lionel." It does not appear who Martha is; but possibly she is Arthur Sketchley's Mrs. Brown, well known to be " a person in the name of Martha," and one, certainly, who would shine in the ballet most resplendently. Augusta Schlke is to be prominent in this new dance, and, still later, is to execute her characteristic and tantalizing Hungarian Polka. A new juvenile dancer will emerge, likewise-Frauline Schlager, who is but ten years of age, and is said to have been a pupil of Fauny Elisler. Then comes a grand military ballet called "The Bersagliere," in which eight first dancers and fifty minor ones, arrayed in full regimentals-whereof we are told that the cost was \$2,500-will perform all manner of evolutions. Mention is made, also, of a comisdance called "Jealousy," and a pantomimic dance called "The Dwarfs and the Giants," in the latter of which fifty little children will figure, dressed in superb French costume. And we hear, too of a splendid new scene, illustrating " Neptune's Daughters at the Bath," in which real water (and some of Crummles's "tubs," too, perhaps) will be employed; and all that's bright and fair will be introduced, whether it be of color, or fire, or warmth, or music, or feminine beauty artfully unadorned. Of ballet, as heretofore, there is to be abundance; and the georgeous Transformation Scene is, as usual, to close the pageant. It will readily be seen that a vigorous effort is to be made, both to surpass the aggregated spiendors of former spectacles and to arouse fresh enthusiasm for the mazy and bewildering dance-"Where youth and pleasure meet To chase the glowing hours with flying feet."

STEAMBOAT BURNED ON LAKE MICHIGAN.

ALL BUT TWO PASSENGERS BURNED OR DROWNED -THE LADIES' CABIN WRAPPED IN FLAMES IN FIVE MINUTES-THE OFFICERS AND PASSEN GERS PANIC-STRICKEN-WOMEN AND CHIL-DREN BURNED IN THEIR STATE-ROOMS.

CHICAGO, April 9.—The side-wheel steamer a Bird, of Goodrich's line, which left Milwaukee last night, was burned off Waukegan this morning. The ves sel and cargo are a total loss. No communication with the wreck from the shore has been effected, and it is supposed that all on board perished. The vessel was valued at \$70,000, and was not insured.

SECOND DISPATCH-A PASSENGER'S STORY. CHICAGO, April 9-Evening.-The steamboat seabird belonged to the Two Rivers, Maintowee and Chicago line. She had made four trips this season, and

When off Waukegan, at about 61 o'clook this morning. fire was discovered in a pile of miscellaneous freight stored around the after guards, outside the ladies' cabin, and in ten minutes the entire stern of the boat was in

flames.

From the account of one of the persons rescued, it appears that all on board were panic-stricken, even the

From the account of one of the persons rescued, it appears that all on board were panic-stricken, even the officers, and that no effort was made to lower the small boats. The only survivors, as far as known, are C. A. Chamberlain and Edwin Hannebury, passengers from Sheboygan. The latter says:

In all about 100 persons were on board, including eight or ten women, and seven or eight children. I saw smoks arising from the main deck. Below the ladies cabin was a lot of tubs and straw lying near, and the free contractions of the same straw lying near, and the first straw is the same straw lying near, and the first straw is the same straw lying near, and the first same straw is the same straw is the same straw in the same straw is the same straw

arising from the main deck. Below the ladies cabin was a lot of tubs and straw lying near, and the fregot among them. I cried "Fire," and the crew and passengers rushed from their rooms. There was great confusion. The fire spread so rapidly as to convince him that it had been burning a long time; within five minutes the after part of the boat was in flames. I do not think all iadies had time to get out of their state-rooms, and some of them and the children must have been burned.

An effort was made by a portion of the crew to reach the small boats, but they failed. Chamberlain states that about 6:30 he was looking over the side of the steamer, and saw a porter come out of the ladies cabin with a scuttle of coals and ashes, and going to the bulwarks, near where a quantity of miscellaneous freight was stored, he threw the contents overboard. In about a quarter of an hour he heard an alarm of fire, and saw flames issuing from this pile of freight. It seemed to be not more than ten minutes before the whole after part of the steamer was in flames. In his opinion when porter threw the coals overboard; the wind blew some back into the freight. He heard he explosion and thinks if the fire had caught from the boiler exploding of it would be discovered sooner.

Capt. Yatras of the schooner Cordelia says; When off

would be discovered sooner.

OAPT. YATEN'S VERSION.

Capt. Yates of the schooner Cordella says; When off Wallegan, he saw burning steamer; was distant from ner four or five miles; bore down to her and rescued two passengers, one of whom was in the water and the other on the steamer; think it not probable that any other were saved; learn from a survivor that after the steamer took fire; the helm was locked hard a-port, causing her to whirl around and around as long as the engine worked. The Cordella did not leave the wreck until she burned to the water's edge. The following are the names of those on board as far as assertained:

on board as far as ascertained:

NAMES OF THE PASSENGERS.

G. B. Davidson, Robert Scott, George Nieman, Thomas Carpenter, Peter Sullivan, G. A. Goss, L. Lincoln, Edwin Neighbor, H. Comstock, Rome, N. Y.; George W. Emery, and S. C. Watkins, clerk. Officers.—Capt. John Louis, First Mate, Richard Hocklin: First Engineer, Thomas Houchen; Clerk, James Hodges; Steward, John Glennon, Jason and James Rourke, J. Burnes, cook and assistant; H. Simpson and J. Brennan, cabin boys. The following embarked at Sheboygan: H. A. Gaylord and wife, W. G. Mallory, Mrs. E. E. Sharpe, John O'Brien, T. Stein, D.C. Daggett, Ed. Hunneburg, L. Packard, Dr. L. Bock, Edward Proomskall, H. U. Glennbuth, A. C. Chambrur and Mrs. S. C. Sprague, both of Sheboygan Falls; O. Perry of Detriot, M. Gallagher of Xenis, O.; Mr. Rieper and wife, and J. M. Leonard of Chicago, F. Leste, wife and children, and two travelling agents, names unknown. gents, names unknown

ARKANSAS LEGISLATURE - A REPORT FROM MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, April 9.—A special dispatch from Little Rock to *The Appeal* says that a messenger has just arrived there from Vicksburg with the intelligence that Gen. Gilem will not recognize the Legislature of Arkansas. He holds that he has no authority to dissolve that sas. He holds that he has no authority to dissolve that body, and will not unless an attempt is made to seize the Treasury and remove the occupants from office, or other-wise disturb the public peace. No announcement has wise disturb the public peace. No announcement has been made from headquarters of the result of the voting

FIRE IN WILLIAMSBURGH-LOSS \$125,000. About 64 o'clock last evening, a fire broke out n the building foot of South Eighth-st., E. D., occupied

by Austin, Kelly & Co., as a hoop-skirt manufactory, and by Austin, Kelly & Co., as a hoop-skirt manufactory, and notwithstanding the well directed efforts of the firemen, the building and contents were utterly consumed. The loss to Kelly & Co., on stock and machinery, is estimated at \$100,000; insured in various companies for \$50,000. The building, owned by the Brooklyn Ferry Company, was valued at \$25,000; partially insured. The fire originated along some cotton waste on the second story. By this disaster, 40 men and 60 girls are thrown out of employment, but they may all congratulate themselves that the fire did not break out until they had all left the building last evening.

A further reduction of the fares on the Peun-vivania Central Railroad has taken place.

Yesterday afternoon. Terence Ferry, a young man, the proprietor of a liquor-store at No. 165 Prince at, shot himself through the left breast. His would was propounced fatal. pronounced fatal

A grand complimentary testimonial will be tendered Mr. E. Z. C. Judson (Ned Budline), previous to his departure for California, in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, this evening, by the several Divisions of the Sons of Temperance and Lodges of Good Templars. Company A of Washington Greys Squadron held a meeting on Tuesday, April 7, and elected Second Lieut, Emingnam Van Buren to be First Lieutenani, in consequence of the removal of John M. Moses from the State. The Squadron wants recruits.

State. The Squadron wants recruits.

Catharine Robertson, a married woman, whose husband is employed at Cold Spring, was arrested yesterday afternoon at St. Alphonsus Church, in Thompson-st., for having manifested too much emotion on the sudden death of her child from starvation. She was taken before Capt. Mills of the Eighth Precinct, who ordered her to be locked up for the night in an adjoining police station. She refused to be separated from her dead child, ann kept it with her in her cell.